FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU291233 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the proclamation of independence and 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and Tirana District Party Committee organised a solemn meeting in the Hall of Ballet and Opera Theater in the capital yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was attended by vanguard workers and cooperativists, heroes of the people and socialist labour, veterans, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, working people of central departments, institutions and mass organisations, military men, youth.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Lenka Cuko; the AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman on the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of home affairs, Comrade Hekuran Isai; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the member of the Central Committee of the party and directoress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Peci; members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and government.

The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kond .

The wind orchestra played the National Anthem.

The speech on the occasion was made by the minister of construction, Comrade Farudin Hoxha.

NOVEMBER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTED

AU301710 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in its broadcasts between 1-30 November 1985 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

The Stalin City oil drilling enterprise has exceeded its cost reduction target to date by 2.1 million leks (1100 GMT 1 Nov).

In addition to the fulfillment of production plans, collectives in Berat District have also achieved good financial results. The state budget plan has been fulfilled, while the centralized net state income has been exceeded by 1.1 percent. Twenty collectives have exceeded their cost reduction targets by a total of 4.4 million leks. (1430 GMT 1 Nov)

Following the decisions of the 12th AWP CC Plenum and Ramiz Alia's instructions during his recent visits to a number of districts, various collectives in Vlore District have revised technical and labor norms. Consequently, the targets set for the fulfillment of norms has been exceeded by 0.8 percent with a resulting 2 percent increase in productivity, while the industrial production plan for the 10-month period has been overfulfilled by 11 million leks.

Pogradec District collectives have overfulfilled the 10-month plan by an unspecified amount, achieving one of the objectives of the movement "Standard-bearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings." Productivity has risen by 3 percent and the planned net income of enterprises has been exceeded by 20 million leks. (1900 GMT 2 Nov)

The workers of the pig iron section of the Elbasan Metallurgical Combine have overfulfilled the 10-month plan by 1,562 tons. The section's industrial production plan for the period has been exceeded by 6 million leks. (1900 GMT 2 Nov)

Kolonje District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the 10-month period by 7.8 percent (1430 GMT 4 Nov)

Gjirokaster District fulfilled its 10-month industrial production plan 100.7 percent. (1430 GMT 7 Nov)

Librazhd District industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 5 million leks. (0700 GMT 8 Nov)

Lezhe District: The industrial production plan has been fulfilled 102.5 percent. (1430 GMT 8 Nov)

Gramsh District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan by 1.6 million leks. (1900 GMT 8 Nov)

Pogradec District has overfulfilled the 10-month industrial production plan by 4 million leks; the industrial plan in Sarande District has been fulfilled 104 percent. (1900 GMT 9 Nov)

Shkoder District: the overall industrial plan for the 10-month period has been fulfilled 100 percent, the construction plan 102 percent. (0700 GMT 13 Nov)

The light and food industry sector in Fier District has overfulfilled its plan by 16 million leks. (1430 GMT 14 Nov)

The cost reduction target for industrial collectives in Lushnje District has been exceeded 4.1 million leks. (1700 GMT 14 Nov)

The overall industrial production plan in Gjirokaster District has been fulfilled 101 percent. (1430 GMT 15 Nov) The trade sector collectives and the timber combine collective in Korce District have prefulfilled the 5-year plan. (1900 GMT 16 Nov)

The light and food industry sector in Diber District has exceeded its production plan by 4 percent and its productivity increase target by 3 percent. (1700 GMT 19 Nov)

The collective of the Alarup coal mine in Pogradec District has overfulfilled the annual plan by over 9 million leks and the 5-year plan by over 4 million leks. (1900 GMT 21 Nov)

Eleven collectives in Fier District have reported the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan, while 10 other collectives are now in the last stages of its fulfillment. (1430 GMT 22 Nov)

Twenty collectives in Shkoder District have reported the fulfillment of their 5-year plans, while 10 others have prefulfilled the November plan. (1900 GMT 23 Nov)

Gjirokaster District collectives, overfulfilling industrial plans for the 10-month period by 1 percent, are showing very good results in the first half of November. (0630 GMT 24 Nov)

Ten collectives in Lushnje District have reported prefulfillment of the 11-month plan. (1900 GMT 26 Nov)

The oil industry engineering plant in Fier District has prefulfilled the 5-year plan and has produced equipment and machinery worth 2 million leks over the 10-month period. (0700 GMT 27 Nov)

Permet District has prefulfilled its 5-year plan 35 days ahead of schedule. (1430 GMT 27 Nov)

Twenty-five collectives in Vlore District have prefulfilled the 11-month plan. (1430 GMT 29 Nov)

The industrial production plan in Kolonje District has been prefulfilled and the productivity target has been exceeded by 3 percent. (1430 GMT 29 Nov)

Several collectives in Diber District have reported their fulfillment of the 5-year plan. (1700 GMT 29 Nov)

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLANNED WITH GREECE

Delegation Leaves for Greece

AU271322 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 27 (ATA) -- A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, headed by its President Prof. Aleks Buda, which at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of Athens will make a friendly visit to this country left for the Republic of Greece on November 26.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the rector of "Enver Hoxha" University, Prof. Osman Kraja, the vice president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Kol Popa and head of department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Piro Bita. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana, Apostolos Papasliotis.

Exchange Agreement Signed

AU011544 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 1 (ATA) -- The agreement on scientific collaboration between the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Academy of Athens was signed in Athens on November 29.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda and for the Greek side by the president of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Lukas Musoulos.

The signing ceremony was attended by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, Carolos Papoulias, the director of culture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dhimitri Manolatos, [spelling of Greek names as received] and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Ushi.

According to the agreement both sides will exchange delegations [word indistinct] in various fields will organize delivery of speeches of scientific interest, will exchange scientific publications and periodicals, etc.

Over its stay in Athens the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, headed by Prof. Aleks Buda has visited various research scientific and cultural institutions in the capital.

At the Academy of Athens the Albanian delegation was received by the president of this academy Prof. Lukas Musoulas its Secretary General Meneloas Palantios, academics, and other personalities.

In the context of this visit the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, Prof. Aleks Buda held the speech with the theme "Albanian-Greek Contacts in the Field of Culture in the 19th Century".

This activity, which took place in the main hall of the Academy of Athens was attended by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, Carolos Papoulias, Academics, scientists and other personalities. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

In his greeting speech the president of the Academy of Athens, Prof. Lukas Musoulas, speaking about the importance of the visit by the Albanian delegation of Academy of Sciences to Greece, said among others that this visit shows the great desire of our two peoples to collaborate with and get nearer to each other, giving an impetus to the development of their traditionally fraternal relations. Our two peoples, the most ancient on the Balkans peninsula, lived for thousands of years side by side, suffering from the same occupiers. However, despite the grave conditions, despite the fact that they are small in size, they lived with dignity and pride.

The speech of Prof. Aleks Buda was followed with interest and was applauded by those present.

PUBLIC FIGURES PEN PROTEST TO TURKISH PREMIER

Published in OTECHESTVEN FRONT

AU291058 Sofia BTA in English 2002 GMT 28 Nov 85

["Open letter to the Prime Minister of Turkey" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- "We protest most energetically against your systematic attempts, in your capacity as Turkey's prime minister, to intervene in the internal affairs of our homeland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in our own affairs -- the affairs of the Bulgarians who have restored their names."

This is the beginning of the open letters to Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, which was published in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT. The letter is signed by 61 distinguished Bulgarians who had restored their names. Among them there are members of the CC of the BCP and the State Council, renowned public figures, scientists, writers, journalists, artists, world-famous athletes, students, workers, people of various professions. The chief mufti and a number of district muftis from all over the country also have signed the letter.

In their letter the Bulgarian citizens address the following words to Mr Turgut Ozal:

"Being a prime minister you have the indisputable right, we would say the moral duty, too, to speak and be concerned about the conditions of the citizens of Turkey, but you do not have the right to speak on our behalf, trying to turn us into the subject of your self-seeking speculations and political games."

The authors of the letter qualify the actions of the prime minister as "a gross provocation against the Bulgarian people and the people of the Republic of Turkey," as a "noisy demonstration of chauvinistic feelings and aspirations," as a violation of "elementary political ethics."

"You and your followers are trying to disguise your chauvinistic claims as concern over the rights of Muslims in Bulgaria," stresses the letter. It points out that every well-meaning politician, who has visited Bulgaria, has seen for himself and has commended the freedom of all religions in this country. The authors of the letter are categorical: "The fact that some of us profess the Muslim creed is no reason to consider us Turks".

Asking Mr Turgut Ozal what right he has to confound the religious and the national feelings of the Bulgarians professing Islam, they stress: "Strange and outrageous is your attempt to assume a posture of a spokesman for the Muslims in Bulgaria, a posture of the only spokesman for the entire Islamic world. You must remember that there is not a single Bulgarian citizen, whether an atheist, Christian or Muslim, to have fallen in such a plight as to need your solicitude and protection."

The letter expresses indignation over the attempts of the Turkish prime minister to justify his actions before the U.N. General Assembly and other venues by non-existent clauses in bilateral and international accords, to occupy the attention of other international forums by questions which are of the exclusive competence of the Bulgarian citizens. "But who and when has supported you in these attempts? Why do you lie to your own people? Do you think that such lies will pass?", asked the authors of the letter.

The letter stresses also the fact that the actions of Mr Turgut Ozal are in glaring contradiction with the Turkish Constitution, in which it is written that the Turkish citizens exist only "in inextricable unity with the Turkish state" and that not any ideas can lead to confounding religion with state affairs. The letter poses the question: What kind of connection can exist between a Muslim Bulgarian citizen and the Turkish state? "As far as we know, you have not been proclaimed a caliph of Muslims all over the world, so that, on these grounds, you should consider the Muslims in Bulgaria members of your religious congregation," says the letter.

Further on the letter raises the question about the map which has been circulated by Turkish officials in the Muslim countries, and according to this map two-thirds of the territory of Bulgaria is allegedly inhabited by non-Bulgarian population. "Is not this fact an expression of your illusory imperial appetites towards our native land?", ask the authors of the letter, comparing the behaviour of the prime minister to the "pompous self-confidence of an Ottoman Vizir" -- a past which is long buried in history.

One of the questions asked in the letter is the following: What has happened to the thousands of Bulgarians living in Turkey? What is the fate of Armenians, Greeks, Kurds, Assyrians, Albanians and the rest in that country?

"Why do you, Mr. Prime Minister, always bstinately avoid to speak in your speech about the state of human rights and nationalities in your country?" This is the other question by the authors of the letter who state: "Maybe just in respect to the Turkish citizens it is worthy that you should be alarmed and manifest some concern over human rights." The letter also recalls that on the very day when Mr Turgut Ozal took the liberty of slandering Bulgaria, the European Parliament once again condemned Turkey for the lack of elementary democracy and suppression of fundamental human rights.

In conclusion the letter expresses the hope that Mr Turgut Ozal in his capacity as prime minister, will sobermindedly evaluate his actions and will draw the appropriate conclusions and take the necessary steps for the sake of good-neighbor relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Meeting Criticizes Campaign

AU291850 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Adelina Mutkova and Aleksandur Nachev report: "The Honorable Bulgarian Heart Cannot Let It Pass -- A Meeting of a Group of Bulgarians Who Have Reestablished Their Bulgarian Names -- Open Letter to the Prime Minister of Turkey"]

[Text] For the second time we are present at a meeting of this kind. Previously, it was at the end of July this year, when a group of intellectuals gathered in the hall of the Fatherland Front National Council to raise their voices in defense of the truth and to refute the intolerable distortion of a completely natural historical process, as indeed is the reestablishment of the Bulgarian names of certain people in our country. Now once again, in the building of the most widely based social-political unity of our people, this group has met for the second time.

Their lively feeling of Bulgarian national dignity could not fail to rebuff the continuing vicious campaign against our homeland in the press of neighboring Turkey and, with increasing frequency, in the statements of Turkish leaders.

Let us recall: There have been dozens and dozens of letters in the Turkish newspapers, as well as radio and TV programs, which have poured out lie after lie concerning the process of revival, as the very participants in this process have proudly called it. A delegation from the All-Arab Peasants Union came to the village of Venets, in Shumen Okrug, and to other settlements, and saw the truth. 'Abd al-Ramkhan al-Tukabri, the organization's general secretary, emphasized that what was said in Turkey about Bulgaria has no connection with reality. Only about 10 days ago, more precisely on 15 November, the TERCUMAN newspaper wrote about the Bulgarian wrestler Binyu Machev: "The news of the killing of the wrestler of Turkish origin from the Bulgarian national team has shattered his kinfolk," Yet yesterday our reporter visited Binyu Machev in Plovdiv and found him alive and well, as our people say, and tomorrow we will carry a report about him on the sports page. Some time ago, the newspaper MILLIYET published heart-rending lines about "the killing of Felika Arsova, the mayor of the Village of Kus, Shumen Okrug," yet here she was sitting now in this hall, right opposite us.

But let us stop here. For the lies directed against Bulgaria now run into the hundreds, and it is repugnant to repeat them. It was for this very reason that in the short speech of Khristo Marinov, who opened the meeting in the name of its initiators -- a group of intellectuals who had reestablished their Bulgarian names, as well as in the words of Kamen Kalinov, the editor-in-chief of the NOVA SVETLINA newspaper, and later in the statements made by those present, one could hear the fundamental demand, in the name of goodneighborliness, for the anti-Bulgarian attacks to cease, and for the attempts, in contravention of all international standards, of the Turkish ruling circles to meddle in the life of our people, to stop.

We did not recognize all those present, but heard that among them were prominent public figures, front-rankers of labor, economic leaders, lecturers and teachers, engineers, doctors, writers, and journalists. Asen Sevarski gave his view that the time had come to protest strongly against the slanderous campaign of the reactionary Turkish circles. Nadya Asparukhova pointed out that this meeting was a spontaneous response to everything that stirred the people who had reestablished their Bulgarian names, and recalled merely one fact (and dozens were stated at the meeting), that whereas in Bulgaria everyone enjoys complete equal rights, in Turkey the rights of women, for example, have lately been suppressed once again. Ulyana Kirova from the town of Tolbukhin unambiguously pointed out that the very thing concerning which they had gathered here today had stirred the people with whom she worked for a long time. "What right do they have to slander us? They ask -- and I am conveying here their actual words...." Svetlana Dilova from Shumen said: "We can't any more accept in silence what they are saying in Turkey about us. There they wrote that the lady mayor of the village of Kus had been killed, but here she is for all of you to see...."

When Sanya Dervisha from Pleven, an old lady bent over with age, who when she heard about the meeting, set off from Pleven, although the weather was bad, asked to speak, everyone in the hall warmly applauded her. "I have come here, because an honorable Bulgarian heart cannot let pass what is being said about us. Our husbands, sons and daughters have given their lives for the freedom of socialist Bulgaria. And now we are living happily in our native land." If one may describe her, she is an active fighter against fascism and capitalism, and her husband died in the unequal struggle for freedom and truth. Aneta Asenova from Ruen, Burgas Okrug, said that both she and her fellow villagers take pride in their Bulgarian names and do not want foreigners to take an interest in them.

If we look for a common general idea in the words of all who poke out, it is primarily this: Their unanimous decision to address an open letter to the Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal, energetically insisting for the slanderous campaign to be stopped against Bulgaria, against their desire and decision to restore their Bulgarian names and to devote all their powers to the socialist development of their homeland.

After the text of the letter (which we published separately) had been finally drawn up and had been signed by all those present, it was handed to the BTA representative with a request that it be made known to the world public.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC TALKS CLOSE IN SOFIA

AU261854 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 26 (BTA) -- The decisions of the 20th session of the Bulgaro-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which ended its work today, envisage a considerable advance in the relations between the two countries in the next five years.

On the basis of the coordination of the national economy plans for the 1986-1990 period, a long-term trade agreement for a five year period, as well as a protocol on the exchange of merchandise during the next year, are in the making.

The commission discussed the work on the extension of the agreements for specialization and cooperation in the production in a number of economic branches, first of all in the field of mechanical engineering.

The active relations between the two countries in the sphere of science and technology have been stressed at the session. The subcommission for techno-scientific cooperation will work out a programme for the next five years, by the end of this year. The programme will pay considerable attention to the cooperation in the priority spheres, which determine the degree of techno-scientific progress to a greater extent.

The commission gave positive assessment to the work of the Bulgaro-Hungarian association "INTRANSMASH". The commission set also the task for working out of proposals for activating the work of the association in connection with the satisfaction of the two countries' needs of modern machines and systems for mechanization and automatization of storage facilities, as well as deliveries of whole projects to third countries.

The protocol for the work of the session was signed by the chairmen of the two parts of the commission -- Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Laszlo Marothy, deputy prime minister of Hungary.

ALBANIAN RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Opportunity 'At Hand'

AU291341 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The meeting of Sofia society held yesterday was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Albania and to the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

The meeting was organized by the Bulgarian Committee for Understanding and Cooperation with Balkan Countries.

In his address, Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke of the deep roots of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples, of their closely linked historical fate and the common struggle against fascism and capitalism. The Bulgarian people, he stressed, feel a deep sympathy and respect toward the proud, freedom-loving Albanian people and toward its successes on the road to socialism. Our party and people, and Todor Zhivkov personally, have on many occasions emphasized the readiness on our part for complete normalization and further development of the relations between our two socialist countries. The opportunities for such development in all fields are at hand.

Albanian Reception Attended

AU292111 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] On the occasion of the Albanian national holiday the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Albanian Embassy in Sofia gave a reception at the embassy tonight, attended by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, as well as by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by deputy ministers and by highranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Gratitude Expressed

AU271320 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of Albania, who expressed his gratitude for the congratulations received by Petur Mladenov on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The minister of foreign affairs of Albania, in turn, addresses congratulations to Petur Mladenov on the occasion of this remarkable event.

GRISHA FILIPOV VISITS BURGAS OKRUG, PETRO PLANT

AU291919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Burgas Okrug. He is also the National Assembly deputy of this okrug.

At a meeting with the Bureau of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of the Burgas Okrug People's Council, Comrade Filipov was briefed on the achievements of the okrug collectives in fulfilling the plan of the current 5-year plan period. Comrade Grisha Filipov greeted the collectives on their successes and pointed out the need to devote all efforts to fulfilling the tasks from the very beginning of 1986, especially since this is the pre-congress year.

Comrade Filipov later visited the Burgas petrochemical plant and was briefed on the implementation of the production program and the tasks of introducing scientific-technical progress.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN DIES 'UNEXPECTEDLY'

LD021035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the GDR People's Chamber, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers announce with deep regret that Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, died unexpectedly as a result of acute heart failure on Monday, 2 December 1985.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ADOPTS 1986 STATE BUDGET

LD292144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov (ADN) -- In accordance with the 1986 National Economic Plan, the GDR People's Chamber adopted the law on the 1986 State Budget Plan at its 12th session today.

State revenues are to total 263,750,700,000 marks. The State Budget Plan accounts for 242,876,800,000 marks and the profit funds of the publicly owned combines and enterprises account for 20,870,900,000 marks.

State expenditures are to amount to 263,590,900,000 marks. The State Budget accounts for 242,719,800,000 marks and the profit funds of the publicly-owned combines and enterprises account for 20,870,900,000 marks.

A surplus of revenue over expenditures of 160 million marks is to be achieved.

The main items in the plan are named as the publicly owned economy (excluding agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry), with revenues of 181,060,900,000 marks and expenditures of 66,259,900,000 marks, as well as publicly owned and cooperative agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry, with revenues of 12,088,000,000 marks and expenditures of 7,268,000,000 marks.

The state is to collect revenues of 18,107,800,000 marks from taxes and dues.

A total of 1,558,500,000 marks is to be spent on investments and science and technology for higher education and vocational training, the health service, and other state organs and institutions. A total of 46,224,500,000 marks is to be spent on price support aimed at securing stable prices of basic commodities and tariffs and rates for the population.

The state allocates 221.2 million marks for credit allowances for young couples and remission of interest payments on credits. Revenues from social insurance and other forms of state provision for citizens will amount to 17,554,500,000 marks; expenditures of 33,533,400,000 marks on this is provided for.

Expenditure on national defense is to total 14,045,400,000 marks, and for public security, administration of justice, and securing of the state borders they will amount to 5,384,900,000 marks.

The Central State budget is to have revenues of 191,742,300,000 marks and expenditures of 191,582,300,000 marks.

The revenues and expenditures of local budgets will amount to 51.1 billion marks.

Local elected assemblies and their councils finance their planned tasks from payments from combines and enterprises subordinated to them, from taxes and dues (excluding the tax on tax on wages), from other revenues accumulted by the councils and the institutions subordinate to them and their share in the total revenues of the state budget.

Local elected assemblies have at their disposal the funds of the local elected assemblies for ensuring the financing of socially useful initiatives for all-round fulfillment of the plan and its purposeful overfulfillment in shaping life and improving citizens' working and living conditions.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS 'DROPS' IN 1985

LD301219 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (DPA) -- The number of people brought out of GDR imprisonment with the aid of the Bonn authorities will be higher this year than in 1984, according to the 13 August Association (Berlin). The number of political prisoners in the GDR has dropped from about 9,000 to 5,000 over the past 20 months, the organization, which has good contacts with former prisoners and relevant Bonn authorities, said on Saturday [30 November].

Since almost 2,200 people have already reached the West as a result of this humanitarian intra-German operation in 1985, last year's figure of 2,342 people would "probably be surpassed," it was said. One-third of those imprisoned for political reasons in the GDR are in custody awaiting trial. According to this information the reasons for arrest include "unlawful contacts," escape attempts and "prejudicing state and social activity", as formulated in the GDR Penal code. The Association, which partly compiles its information from questionnaires completed by former prisoners, state that most of those sentenced for political offenses in the GDR are released to the Federal Republic. Frequent exceptions include children of higher officials or staff in government offices. The proportion of women among the political prisoners has sharply risen since 1982, so that quite a few prisoners must be transferred to other institutions due to overcrowding of the main detention center for women at Hoheneck.

USSR'S ANTONOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD021001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- A Soviet Government delegation arrived on Monday morning in Berlin to attend the 37th session of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR. It is headed by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

STOPH GREETS ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU UPON ARRIVAL

LD021003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Monday arrived in the GDR for an official friendship visit.

He accepted the invitation from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

MUELLER ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU290943 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Nov 85 p 9

["From the discussion speech by Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership," at the 11th SED Central Committee meeting on 22 November 1985 in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades:

In the Erfurt Bezirk -- as all over the GDR -- political and social life is characterized by the preparation for our 11th party congress. The most outstanding fact, which has become visible more and more clearly, is the firm, unshakable link between our party and the people, the unlimited trust of the working people in our party and its policy aimed at the welfare and happiness of the people, and peace, and their readiness to implement this policy in daily life by good and assidious work.

Again and again the citizens of all classes and strata, and also the Christian part of our people bestow the highest respect and recognition upon the tireless work of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, for the welfare of the people and for peace.

Consistently for Securing Peace

In implementing the decisions of the 10th Central Committee session the working people of our Bezirk, under the leadership of the Bezirk party organizations, are accomplising great performances in the national economy and in all fields of social life in order to make 1985 the year of the highest achievements for the further strengthening of the GDR and in the struggle for peace. Great support for the work of our Bezirk party organization for the effective preparation for the 11th party congress was provided by the Bezirk leadership's reporting to the Politburo on 15 October. The high esteem accorded to our work by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, and the Politburo, the good advice and suggestions which we got, and the tasks set for us by the Politburo have started new initiatives in the party organizations and work collectives in order to continue the popular discussion on an even broader basis and to concentrate it on the full development of socialist mass competition.

The fact that at present decisions are maturing which are of utmost importance for the further course of the international development and for the fate of mankind causes issues of peace to play a decisive role in the popular discussion. With great satisfaction and agreement the working people received the Sofia Declaration, the peace program of the socialist states, particularly the statement that the forces of peace are able through active and concerted action to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to realize the supreme right of the peoples, the right to life in peace, to independent and free development.

As the results of the meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan show, it has been worthwhile that the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and last but not least, our GDR have always consistently advocated the safeguarding of peace and will continue to do so.

The results of the Geneva summit as they were presented today by Comrade Erich Honecker to the Central Committee will encourage our working people to struggle for peace with even more determination. They know that the overall strengthening of socialism, the even closer cooperation of the states of the socialist community, are the decisive precondition for safeguarding peace. From this they draw the conclusion that now more than ever before they must do everything for peace.

Today Better Than Yesterday, Tomorrow Better Than Today

The more than 1,000 communists of the basic organization of the Nordhausen Engine Plant VEB have set down their contribution in the struggle for peace in the following way:

1. Our workplace is a place for the struggle for peace;

2. We will fill this place by working today better than yesterday and tomorrow better than today;

3. By means of the daily political talks in the work collectives and our own exemplary work we will inspire all working people to even greater performances for strengthening socialism and for the struggle for peace.

The struggle of the working people of the Nordhausen Engine Plant VEB for fulfilling their pledges is shown by the fact that on 31 October the enterprise overfulfilled the plan of industrial goods production by 2.9 days' production. Compared with 1984 net production increased to 130.9 percent, labor productivity to 129.3 percent on the same basis. For the 11th party congress the first new high-capacity diesel engines will be produced.

In the meantime thousands of work collectives in the national economy have adopted the attitude of the Nordhaus engine manufactures as their own. In October as a result we were able to further develop the positive results in the national economy. Compared with last year net production increased to 114.4 percent. Labor productivity rose to 113.5 percent. We increased industrial goods production to 107.5 percent, in industry to 108.3. In this field the plan lead amounts to more than M400 million, which corresponds to 3.1 days' production. Prime costs were reduced by 2.7 percent. We supplied the population with consumer goods at a value of M162 million exceeding the plan, including among other things 44,000 pairs of shoes, 390,000 units of children's hosiery, 46,000 watches, and more than 1,000 deep-freezers or deep-freezer chests.

Production of Microelectronic Modules Will Be Increased

Proceeding from the fact that economic dynamism is increasingly carried by the scientific-technological revolution, we pay utmost attention to the even faster development and broad application of key technologies, particularly microelectronics. For our Bezirk this means that production of microelectronic modules has to be increased even more rapidly in quantity and assortment.

To this end the communists and all working people in the Karl Marx microelectronics VEB have done great work in preparation for the 11th party congress.

On the other hand it is necessary to push ahead more quickly development, production, and application of microelectronics in many of our enterprises that use microelectronics. We therefore set the task for 15 important enterprises of our Bezirk to create capacities for development and production of microelectronic modules for their own use.

In development, production, and application of microelectronics and automatization of complex manufacturing stages high economic results were achieved. It is a major concern of our political leadership activity to generalize these examples even more.

The application of robot technology is of significant importance in realizing the technological level and further improving the working and living conditions of the working people. In our Bezirk we currently use more than 5,500 robots. The target set for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan period of using 4,000 robots has already been exceeded.

The workers in the construction sector are also purposefully working to fulfill the national economic plan and their pledges. Since the beginning of the year 11,871 apartments have been built and modernized. This means 1,041 more than planned. The 2,000 working people in the construction sector in our capital have fulfilled and overfulfilled all their pledges. All six major construction projects envisaged in the decision of the Central Committee Politburo in honor of the 11th party congress will be finished on schedule and show high quality.

In 1985 cooperative farmers achieved the largest crops ever. With a grain yield of 52.5 decitons per hectare, the plan was exceeded by 5.5 decitons. Apolda Kreis and 19 of 111 crop farming enterprises harvested more than 60 decitons and another 48 such enterprises harvested more than 50 decitons per hectare. In the case of potatoes we achieved 267 decitons per hectare and in the case of sugar beets 330 decitons per hectare.

Farmers Have Fulfilled Their Plan in Accordance With Strain Specifications

The national plan for grain, seed potatoes, and potatoes for eating, and for sugar beets has been fulfilled completely and in accordance with stringent specifications. The plan for fruit, amounting to 67,000 metric tons, will be fulfilled with 95,000 metric tons. The plan for vegetables, amounting to 151,000 metric tons, will be fulfilled with 160,000 metric tons. In the case of livestock production, the state procurement has been considerably exceeded.

In our opinion, the fact that this year, too, agriculture has registered increased yields and efficiency and an improved relationship between work input and results is of great importance.

In the last weeks of the current year we direct our efforts toward completely fulfilling all plan targets and the pledges for their overfulfillment and to ensure proper conditions for the start of the 1986 plan. What we mainly aim at is to register high daily achievements and to fully utilize the work schedules of 7 December, 23 and 24 December, and 27, 30, and 31 December. This totals a whole work week.

Greater Activity by Each Communist

Over the past weeks, inner party life was determined by the party elections. In our Bezirk they have also been a period of the most intensive activity by the members and candidate members of the party aimed at fulfilling the SED program and at the overall implementation of the 10th party congress decisions. In conformity with the main concern of the party elections, our management activity is aimed at increasing the militant strength of the basic organizations and the activity by each communist.

The greater participation at all levels -- compared with the 1983-84 party election -- in all accountability election meetings and delegates' conferences, the larger number of speakers during discussions, and the decisions made and militant programs worked out underline the great responsibility with which the communists have prepared for the elections in their party collective. The 1985-86 party elections clearly demonstrate that we have succeeded in using the decisions of the Central Committee as the basis of our work in all party organizations. To an increasingly greater extent, the basic organizations are successfully making use of those decisions in their fields of responsibility in an independent, complex and resourceful way and with good results. The fact that the best and most active communists, who are respected by the working people, were elected to the party leaderships and that their collectivity continued to grow considerably contributes to this. We have also succeeded in markedly improving the level of political training of the communists.

As a result of the party elections -- one can already state this -- the leading role of the party in all areas of social life will be further enhanced, its political-ideological unity and purity and its organizational unity will be consolidated and a closer link with the working people will be ensured. Thus we have created the preconditions to achieve -- on the basis of the 11th Central Committee session decisions -- great successes in the national economy and in all areas of social activity in preparation of the 11th party congress.

The preparation of the 11th party congress clearly demonstrates that our party and our whole people -- led by the Central Committee and by General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, who is esteemed by the communists and working people -- are successfully struggling for further strengthening socialism and for safeguarding peace. The 152,000 Communists, the working people, and all citizens of the Erfurt Bezirk will make a worthy contribution to this.

I endorse the report of the Politburo and the draft national economic plan for 1986.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS SENT TO BORDER TROOPS

LD301330 East Berlin Voice of GDR Democratic Service in German 0900 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The SED Central Committee has warmly congratulated the GDR Border Troops on their 39th anniversary tomorrow. The message of greetings signed by Erich Honecker thanks the soldiers, sailors, officers, civilian employees and volunteers for the commitment with which they are safeguarding the inviolability of the state frontiers. This has strengthened the close relationship of trust with the population of the border zone as well as cooperation with local public institutions and has increased the readiness for action of the border troops, which made an important contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of the Republic. The SED Central Committee refers to the deterioration of the international situation. The continuing danger of war necessitates the highest vigilance. The main task of the Border Troops is to preserve peace, in close cooperation with the National People's Army, the armed forces of the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal countries.

MINING DIFFICULTIES ADDRESSED AT TU CONGRESSES

LD301856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Several branch trade unions are holding their congresses today. The mine industry workers are meeting in Tatabanya. The general secretary's report, and one expects the debate, too, will deal with the diminishing workforce, the ever more difficult working conditions, continuous production even on rest-days, together with the technical conditions of the mines. Sandor Forgacs has sent this account of the congress, which began this morning:

The 23d congress of the Trade Union of Mine Industry Workers began in the Tatabanya People's House with the playing of the miner's anthem. Taking part in the meeting are Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy premier; Laszlo Kapolyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of industry. A report on the last 5 years in the work of the Mine Industry Workers' Trade Union was read by General Secretary Laszlo Kovacs. In the last 5 years the country has paid increased attention to the work of the miners, particularly when there was not sufficient coal, when a virtually superhuman effort was needed to maintain the status quo. And this was so not only in the coal mines, but also in the ore and hydrocarbon mines.

A total of 30,000 miners preparing for the congress expressed their opinions at meetings of the local organs. Naturally, most of them complained about wages and the housing situation. A coal miner's average monthly wage is 7,999 forints; of course, considerably more is earned by the hewers and tram-car men but only with a lot of overtime. In addition to pay, the problem of finding a home also means that a miner's life is unattractive to young people.

Currently 3,000 fewer miners work in the mines. (sentence as heard) After repeated consultations with the government, the trade union has been promised that next year the wages of mine workers will increase, that they will receive double the present 100,000 forints in support for buying a home. In the next 5 years, 8,000 homes will be built for those working in the mining industry.

The general secretary's report contained much about the technical-technological level of the mines; 39 percent of the machinery is outdated; enterprises are incapable of development from their own resources. The central leadership has proposed a change in the regulators, since the target of the seventh 5-Year Plan cannot be realized any other way. As General Secretary Laszlo Kovacs said, they are not asking for exceptional treatment, only that the leadership should start out from existing realites and not from suppositions when it creates the branch industry's system of regulators.

One of the tasks of trade union organs was also formulated, that is, that they should help to overcome the narrow outlook, the official, bureaucratic methods that often go with technical and economic work. The aspects of democratic leadership must be strengthened.

At the time of this broadcast the general secretary of the Mine Industry Workers' Trade Union has ended his verbal supplement to the written report. The congress, which is planned to last 2 days, will continue its work this afternoon with a debate on the report.

CULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON FORUM RESULTS

LD271222 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an interview with Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi, head of the Hungarian delegation to the cultural forum, on the significance of the forum.

"The spirit of debate dominated the European Cultural Forum, although several participants objected to the rigid format which otherwise is customary and accepted at every international conference. There was debate about theoretical questions and there was also a professional exchange, especially between cultural personalities. The conference was new from the point that it provided an opportunity for politicians, diplomats, writers and cultural personalities to meet".

Asked if the Geneva summit which coincided with the forum had any direct effect on it, Bela Kopeczi said:

"The Geneva summit may promote cultural cooperation, too. The outcome of the forum, however, was more heavily influenced by everything that happened directly at or around the forum. One must not forget the many points on which the socialist and capitalist systems oppose each other. This opposition obviously has its ideological consequences. Nevertheless, we are putting into the foreground the questions of cooperation and we never sought to sharpen the contradictions...most of the cultural experts who attended the forum indeed meant to promote cooperation. And although no closing document was adopted, the forum was a momentous event not only from the point of view of culture promotion but also as a confidence-builder.

"The cultural forum has proven that the many proposals tabled by cultural personalities are realistic and feasible...the proposals will be sent to all delegation so that they can study them in detail. The majority of them are expected to be endorsed. Some of them are controversial. A substantial part of them can be used in bilateral and multilateral relations regardless of what international forum will deal with them. The Vienna meeting to be held in November 1986, which will review the whole Helsinki process, will obviously consider the cultural forum and the proposals submitted to it primarily from the point of view of multilateral relations."

To a question about the fact that no closing document was accepted at the European cultural forum Bela Kopeczi said:

"It gives cause to ponder that two major conferences which constitute two important stations in the Helsinki process, that is in Ottawa and Budapest, no closing document has been accepted, meaning that the work has not ended with a consensus. Well, obviously the Vienna conference which will review the process, will have to take a stand as to how this process can be carried forward and consensus reached. Judging the events I don't think that the pessimistic conclusion is warranted that the Helsinki process has been halted. I would rather say that we must study what other tools and methods can be used to accelerate the process and to emphasize actual cooperation and use that in the service of cooperation".

"I'm an optimist which is derived from the nature of culture, but also because I feel that the world is moving from the second cold war period towards cooperation and culture may play a role in that cooperation", said Bela Kopeczi in conclusion.

BERECZ ON 'COMPLEX CHARACTER' OF 1956 EVENTS

LD291510 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] MOZGO VILAG, "The Moving World", the artistic monthly which is now on the newsstand, carries an interview with Mr Janos Berecz, a secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, on the events of 1956. The complex character of the events leading to the counterrevolution of 1956 is discussed by Mr. Berecz in a way that brings out the dual nature of the movement of people and classes.

Mr. Berecz says the movement of ideas and masses in 1956 embraced both counterrevolutionary and revolutionary intentions. The revolutionary aims, however, submerged in the armed counterrevolution, surfaced and became the foundation for the Hungarian revolutionary government, formed by Janos Kadar. Mr. Berecz says, from the point of view of power and politics, the upheaval in 1956 was a counterrevolution and from the point of view of the movement of crowds and large masses of people it had a revolutionary content, too. This revolutionary character was the foundation of the Kadar government.

Western observers say that this is self-contradictory, but the events were not so simple that it is possible to describe them as clear-cut, and precisely define who was a revolutionary and to what extent; and who was a counterrevolutionary and to what extent. The demands of large groups of people from the viewpoint of socialism actually helped bring about a purge, therefore they were of a revolutionary character. The fact that the counterrevolutionary [as heard] monopolized them was no fault of the masses.

Concerning the process of consolidation after 1956, Mr. Berecz says that the key lesson is that a communist party and communist party work is doomed to failure if it cannot be understood by the working people. And this also applies to a party that cannot unite with the masses and cannot move the people to implement its major targets and apply the basic laws of society. Therefore in a conflict society it is in the joint interest of the communists and the working people to find ways of cooperating, in order to prevent such conflicts from occurring.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PRICES, PROFITS

LD020648 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 85

[From "The Week" program with Ministry of Agriculture and Food State Secretary Miklos Villanyi.

[Summary] Here is a comparison of agricultural cooperatives' income in 1981 and in 1984, in the most important animal and plant products. The cooperatives made an income of 678 forints per ton of wheat in 1981 while the income was 1,365 forints in 1984. Their income from corn was 560 forints per ton in 1981, while income on the same kind of produce was only 463 forints in 1984. The (?income) on sugarbeets decreased from 301 forints to 166 forints, on paprika spice the profit of 219 forints in 1981 turned into a nearly 3,000 forint loss per ton in 1984. Farms made a profit on wine grapes of 579 forints per ton in 1981 while registering a loss of more than 400 forints in 1984. Instead of 2.06 forints per liter of milk, cooperatives made only 0.84 forint while they made 0.80 forint less on every kilo of slaughtered pig. They lost 2.30 forints on chickens while profits on eggs remained almost the same. Profits nearly doubled on slaughtered cattle for every kilo.

Following are the respective statistics for household plots. These plots made 3,228 forints on wine grapes per ton in 1981, compared to 424 forints in 1984. Profit on 1,000 liters of milk was 2,540 forints, which decreased slightly by 1984. The loss on slaughtered cattle was 582 forints per ton in 1981 while this loss grew to 1,600 forints in 1984. Income on slaughtered pigs decreased from 4,542 forints per ton to 1,999 forints, while it decreased from 3,699 forints per ton to 1,246 forints for poultry.

According to experts, the reasons for these declines include the faster rises in prices of industrial materials used in agriculture than the agricultural procurement prices; drought; inadequate development funds; less fertilizer used; obsolete machinary that only partially could be replaced; growth in energy prices; and uncertainty of export markets.

Miklos Villanyi, state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, speaks to Budapest Radio, about the issues:

He says: "The agriculture and food industry are fulfilling its plan's fundamental objectives for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Despite the significant price rises, meat and meat product, as well as milk and milk product consumption grew by 10 percent although, regrettably, vegetable consumption decreased, which is probably due to pricing matters.

"We are capable of fulfilling our obligations calculated in ruble relations, which are increasingly significant. We will overfulfill this in 1985, too, in terms of the total, and we can fulfill our export obligations in dollars, which are not ruble-calculated, as well"

Villanyi says that as a result of the drought, the desired, planned result in cereal production has not been achieved, corn yields are good but land used for corn was less; pig stocks have decreased and since this year's increase in animal products has not been sufficient to compensate for the losses in plant production, agriculture is not expected to fulfill its plan in 1985. The first characteristic of the changes of regulators announced in September/October this year is, according to Villanyi, that this is the first time they will generate a surplus income since 1979. This is very important because production costs, particularly in cereal, but also in the production of other plants as well, are lower than prices registered on the world market. He adds that this is not the case in animal husbandry, where several (?types of) tensions have developed (?there).

Milk production has received nearly two billion forints while poultry breeding received several hundred million forints; and pig raising received roughly a billion forints according to Villani, and adds, that these figures might be misleading in themselves; the prices for fertilizers, plant protectives, machine parts, and machines also rose.

There is a need for a qualitative improvement rather than a quantitative one, Villanyi asserts, because this is what the domestic consumer needs: 70 percent of the gross agricultural production is consumed domestically.

He continues: "Another safe basis of our ideas of development to the year 1990 is the sale in ruble relations, within which I am primarily concerned with the Soviet market. We must achieve a greater than 20 percent growth, in this area. With this, Hungarian agriculture will contribute to supplying Hungary with energy resources and raw materials to a significant extent in the future as well.

This is a precondition for the maintenance of the country's balance.

"These two factors, these two sale possibilities cannot be satisfied any longer without developing agriculture while the maintenance of the economy's balance cannot allow agriculture to reduce its sale within capitalist markets. Therefore, I believe that the maintenance of the present prices of agricultural products, the improvement of agriculture's competitives must, of necessity in terms of the stability of the country's economy, bring about a safe development although a more solid one than hitherto."

TU CONGRESSES EXAMINE HEALTH CARE SERVICE WOES

LD301759 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Import restrictions have made the purchase of health service equipment difficult; there are too few dentists in the province; what is the meaning of free medical care and gratitude-money? Facts and questions need to be asked in connection with the health service. These things are also being debated at the congress of the trade unions of medical and health service workers by the 332 delegates representing 260,000 organized health service workers. At the congress, in which Dr Judit Csehak, deputy prime minister, and Laszlo Medve, minister of health, are participating, Istvan Fuzi delivered a verbal supplement to the written report. Here is our reporter Peter Marvanyi:

The health service sector has for the most part been given the sums specified in the plans, but the real value of the amounts has diminished. The import restrictions have to a large extent made import of modern, expensive equipment difficult. Istvan Fuzi, general secretary, listed 19 significant establishments which were completed, or whose reconstruction ended, in the plan period. By the end of the plan period the number of hospital beds will go up to 102,000. The situation is worse in the case of welfare institutions; here the development is only 65-70 percent of what was planned. In some places the infrastructure of institutions is so outdated that it endangers the hospital's operation.

The general secretary spoke about the problems of medicine supply; the shortages will only cease if the pharmaceutic factories will produce first and foremost for domestic consumers. According to the data of 2 years ago, the average wage of health service workers was 15-30 percent behind that in other branches and work pledges. Last year's assessment showed an even worse situation, while in other areas there were more significant central wage measures in this plan period. The trade union general secretary spoke about the reevaluation of the concept and content of free health care, about the (medical) examinations, operations and treatments which do not belong in the sphere of therapeutic and preventive care. On the other hand he described as fundamentally important the safeguarding of the achievements that have been attained, placing in the forefront the free, noncompensatory health care of citizens. The general secretary also touched on the situation of health workers who are in or who are approaching retirement, as well as of the young, as well as on ethical issues, including that of gratitude money. In this connection he said we must develop a system and an atmosphere in which the patient will not feel that he will only receive the necessary care if he pays special compensation.

Among the tasks concerned with the Seventh 5-Year Plan period the general secretary mentioned the general introduction of the 40-hour working week, the development of wages in keeping with inflation, the increased support of health workers in building homes and the adequate recognition of additional work. The congress will continue its work this afternoon with a debate.

AUTHORITIES CONDUCT 'PURGE' IN UNIVERSITIES

AU291217 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 29 (AFP) -- Some 30 chancellors, vice-chancellors and faculty deans in major Polish universities have been dismissed in a sweeping purge in the past few days, university sources said today. The authorities have refused to confirm or deny reports of the purge, which observers here believe was sparked off by government fears that higher education was falling too much in the hands of supporters of the democratic opposition.

Reports reaching AFP here speak about dismissals in the universities of Gdansk, Poznan, Warsaw and Wroclaw. The hierarchy of the university of Poznan was virtually decapitated, with the dismissals of the chancellor, Franciszek Kaczmark, four vice-chancellors and seven out of eight faculty deans. Reports said that the minister of higher education has been given the authority, until November 30, to dismiss university personnel without giving any reasons. The reports from Gdansk said the rector of the university there and the head of the mathematics department and his deputy had been dismissed. Opposition sources said two vice-rectors at the university had also resigned in protest.

Further on Gdansk Dismissals

AU291134 Paris AFP in English 0104 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 29 (AFP) -- Polish authorities have dismissed the rector of Gdansk University, in northern Poland, the dean of its faculty of mathematics and his assistant, university sources said Thursday [28 November]. Professor Karol Taylor, Marian Kwapisz and Jerzy Grzywacz were told Wednesday by the Ministry of Higher Education that the move was effective as of December 1 under a new law on education which allows the ministry to take such action until November 30 without giving a reason.

Although the authorities did not explain why the three were being let go, opposition sources noted that the professors had become involved in the case of a student, Marcin Antonowicz, who died after having been detained by police. The authorities described the death as accidental. But Prof Taylor in an address at the November 6 funeral compared the student's death to that of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a proopposition Roman Catholic priest who was beaten to death by police in October 1984, the sources said.

Two assistant rectors, Profs Antoni Sliwinski and Brunon Synak, have decided to resign in protest against the dismissals, the sources said.

POLAND AS OBJECT OF U.S. PROPAGANDA, NOT POLICY

LD292234 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 29 Nov 85

["Jan Rem -- Poland-USA: What Next?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 29 -- How will the process originated in Geneva influence Polish-American relations [words indistinct] Today, the U.S. Government lets it be known that it will normalize economic relations with Poland, permit credits and even consider economic aid if only opponents of socialism receive an unrestricted opportunity for activity in Poland's internal life.

Thus it is worthy to ask why, in 1981, when Polish internal relations actually suited those American desires, the West did not lift Poland out from trouble but just the opposite, made Poland's economic situation more difficult.

The answer: Because the USA aimed at inspiring social discontent and in this way supported activities of its Polish political friends -- it deepened the economic disaster, intensified anarchy and thus created conditions for an explosion.

The U.S. Government fueled up the situation to form a centre of regional conflict in the centre of Europe. Because the USA does not like such centres in Latin America -- close to own borderlines, but have been interested in such "fireworks" in the socialist world. [sentence as received]

The American authorities reacted to the progress in stabilization of the internal situation of Poland more with anger than rational political analysis of this new situation.

Poland was the key point for American policy as long as it was a hotbed situated between the USSR and the GDR. When she lost this value of an ignition character, it became of little interest to the power from the other hemisphere, and can be left aside. Indifference towards Poland also includes groups of opponents of socialism despite the fact that they see themselves as the hub of Western policy.

If the U.S. Government wanted to act logically, it would acknowledge that today's balance of forces in Poland and political line of Polish authorities are realities with which one must reckon even if the USA dreams of something else in Poland.

Were the present U.S. policy on Poland rational and not shaped by anger and resentments, the U.S. Government would seek improvement of relations with our country mainly because Poland is the socialist camp's second-biggest country situated at a particularly important geographical point. Permanently band relations with Poland must, therefore, affect the overall East-West relations by narrowing the potential U.S. leeway in the key sector of U.S. foreign policy.

The U.S. policy in Poland has suffered a crushing defeat, and the U.S. Government refuses to admit it for reasons of internal character and prestige, which prevent it from drawing realistic conclusions.

Certainly, the U.S. line of "punishing" Poland has no long-range prospects because emotional factors in politics are always, sooner or later, replaced by the sense of interest.

Today, that is several days after the Geneva (summit), one can predict that the Polish-U.S. relations will not improve radically in the near future. And this fact will probably affect, though to varying degrees, the relations between Poland and most of the U.S. allies, that is highly developed capitalist countries.

Such a freeze runs counter to our interests and desires. Can Poland do anything about it? -- No. We must patiently wait, because progressing political and economic normalcy in Poland encourages future normalization of relations with the United States and development of relations with its allies.

Conversely, any signs of domestic difficulties and conflicts in Poland would be regarded by the U.S. ruling forces as an argument to back the purposefulness of continuing making Polish society's life harder. They would assure that the above line bears fruit.

The United States has been making demands on Poland since August, 1980. The Polish authorities decisively rejected and continue rejecting the attempts of a U.S. dictate. But even if these authorities behaved otherwise, accepting the U.S. conditions, it would change little in the Polish-U.S. relations for what the U.S. seeks is allowing official activities of the opponents of socialism on the Polish scene.

We know that the U.S. Government is not bothered with Poland itself but with what Polish hands can do for the U.S. imperialist ends.

There is nothing to indicate that the U.S. President ever mentioned the Polish question during the summit talks. He knew that our country's affairs are not a suitable subject for discussion, he pursued real politics in Geneva. Poland today is the object of U.S. propaganda rather than policy.

As the Geneva summit was on, a foundation established to materially assist the underground in Poland was inaugurated noisily in the United States. A letter of the President published on the occasion warmed up the Polish underground for struggle. Thirty million dollars were earmarked to back the Polish underground -- which, by the way, is just per mille [as received] of the effects of restrictions -- but is enough for a group of plotters and their allies acting overtly to lead an affluent life.

The present U.S. policy on Poland stands supreme to the previous one because it is fabulously cheap.

The ceremony of inaugurating a foundation serving the Polish underground is a signal that the U.S. policy on Poland after Geneva is not changing.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CITED ON 'STAR WARS' CONTRACTING

LD292126 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 29 -- In a commentary headlined "Awaiting the Big Money" the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA analyses one aspect of President Reagan's "star wars" programme, namely the spreading phenomenon of "spacebusiness" whose representatives are competing for "star contracts" the value of which may reach hundreds of millions of dollars whthin the next 20 years.

Dwelling upon the geography of armaments involved by the project, the paper draws attention to another dangerous phenomenon accompanying the militarist drive in the United States:

"U.S. sociologists also noted that regions with high concentration of military plants and Army objects proved an especially favorable ground for activities of extremely rightist, conservative organizations. Politicians often use spreading chauvinism, extremism, and militarism as career levers."

"Hence, space armaments have been based on material and political infrastructure, and their advocates do not conceal hopes for big profits. It is mainly them who do not seek disarmament, who strive for the implementation of the 'star wars' project," concluded the paper.

SECOND IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL CONFERENCE HELD

Jaruzelski Addresses Conference

LD272359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 27 November meeting of the Second National Ideological and Theoretical Conference in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, since the First National Ideological and Theoretical Conference, a period full of events and great transformations has passed. This was an exceptional and extremely important chapter in the biograhpy of our party and all who serve its ideals. Today, we act in a qualitatively different situation. Socialism, the foundation of the sovereign, safe existence and development of our fatherland, has been defended. We are moving along the path of socialist renewal; we are gaining in strength, normalization is becoming more profound, and the position of Poland in the community of the fraternal states and international life is strengthening. In the struggle, action, and practice, the line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is being confirmed. We speak about these things while aware of Lenin's warning that there is nothing more trivial than self-satisfied optimism. One of the main conclusions derived by the party from past experience is the ability to face criticism and realism and courageously look truth in the eye, with the conviction that and here I again quote Lenin --covering truth with pretty words in unacceptable.

As we all know, the number of tasks is not diminishing and we have to overcome many delays and so many weaknesses. Problems are piling up, problems whose solutions have only just begun. We must constantly struggle against difficulties even though in their majority they differ from those of yesterday. There is no room, therefore, for self-satisfaction; there can be no return to self-advertising [autoreklama].

However, for those who doubted the possibility or working out a long-term program, we can state with satisfaction that conditions indispensible to this have been achieved by the party. That decision, characterized by historical optimism, gives credit to the ninth congress delegates who had the resolution to draft this document in a dramatic situation, full of threats, tensions and conflicts. It is difficult to overestimate the program's role. It will be of great ideological, theoretical, doctrinal, and instructive significance. However, at the same time, it must reach didactic and stimulating effectiveness. That is why it is not enough for it to be right. It must be suggestive and bold, vital and clear, a program that one not only should, but wants to read. In this respect, the draft program still needs some more careful work. In order to arouse greater interest in our ideology as a lever for Poland's development and in order not to sit on library shelves but to exist in the ever so rich consciousness of the working class, the working people, and the young, the program must first and above all, be realistic. It is not enough to multiply and catalogue intentions. A strategic plan for an offensive on a well examined and tested field and its prognostic vision are the issues here. It is necessary first of all to define the stage where we are now, the areas where we fall behind, and to what extent we still have to complete the building of foundations for a new, higher social system. Further, we need to define in what areas we have built foundations of socialism, or even, where we are already on the road toward developed socialism.

In what order should these tasks be solved? How should their interrelationship be expressed? We are obliged to balance solicitously but also critically all that the party has achieved and experienced in the preceeding periods.

Thus, on the one hand, we must indicate clearly which of these experiences to develop, how to perpetuate what is precious and what has dominated these 40 years and will be unquestionable in the future. On the other hand, we must indicate what to negate and reject, how to strengthen defenses against deviation from Marxist-Leninist principles and norms, and from voluntaristic practices and bureaucratic deformations.

They have created a specific sociopsychological barrier assidiously exploited by the class enemy. We are conquering it through the consistency and honesty of our activities, by avoiding groundless declarations, through unity of word and deed, and above all, through socially perceivable results. This is the basic conditions for rebuilding credibility and social trust. We must, however, take into account that there is a lot of distrust, and lack of faith in the future of socialism's chances for development.

The answer to the question on understanding socialist renewal becomes even more important. In essence, it has two meanings. First, there are the conclusions drawn from painful experiences: everything that we have been changing, reordering, cleansing in the last few years in order to uproot distortions and weaknesses and overcome them. However, in the other,long-term meaning, renewal is not only a reaction against the experiences of the past, and not only activities forced and circumstantial, but above all, a bridge to the future, to the higher levels of socialist transformations.

This has nothing to do, and must have nothing to do, with the softening of the principles of the political system and obfuscation of the historical contents. On the contrary, barring the way to such tendencies in their conscious and sometimes subconsious dimension, our party is in favor of the constant process of changes and reforms understood as the reply to the mature needs of social development. Therefore the nature and goal of reforms in our understanding is for them to act for the sake of socialism and to multiply its strength, values and attractiveness, both in the social and individual dimension. The point, therefore, is to have decent material conditions as well as the universal development of the human personality, humanism and culture of life, its fullness and its color, the decent attitude of one human being to another, and the realization of the natural desire to participate in the shaping of social life. Let us remind ourselves, quoting Marx and Engels, that if a man is shaped by circumstances then the circumstances have to be shaped in a humane fashion. This means to us, and to the party, a duty of defining the programmatic and model perspectives regarding the process of education, training, and participation in culture, as well as the constant and consistent struggle against everything which morally deforms and hurts people and society, everything which strikes at the image of Poland and the dignity of our nation.

In January 1982, following the introduction of martial law, I posed the questions at the Sejm: Why does democracy in Poland so often transform itself into anarchy and voluntarism; and why do the authorities grow in arrogance and autocracy? These are not a rhetorical question.

We have to reply to it in practice, precisely and programmatically. It is a question of factually and equally consolidating and improving democracy and self-government, as well as government bodies and the entire state apparatus. As far as the public is concerned, in institutional solutions and in personnel policy the only thing that is beneficial is that which contributes to the shaping of correct relations between democratism and centralism, discussion and implementation, and self-government and discipline.

Comrades, the fundamental question as to what kind of Poland will enter the 21st Century obliges us to have special concern for the mutual union of ideology, politics, and economy, and to find a strong and coherent expression in the programmatic long-term document, just as ideology which is voiced but not confirmed in life loses credibility and hence the ability to effect the masses and capture their awareness.

On the other hand, narrow practice, severed from ideological objectives and values loses its perspective and class nature.

In the program we should give the best answer to problems of development and requirements, draw up a realistic way to satisfy social needs and fulfill the national aspiration, answer the question of how to free ourselves from the burden of the years of crisis, and how to regain and make permanent the ability to ensure harmonious, balanced and universally secure development. How should we cope with the challanges of civilization, with the new stage of the scientific-technological revolution, and the necessary intensifying of the production processes and effective management? Of course it is impossible not simply to list all the factors but also often even to forsee them in detail. That is why it is necessary to avoid the temptation of entering a lot of detailed data into the program. Wherever possible we should define the synthetic indicators [syntetyczne wzkazniki], the specific check digits [swoiste liczby kontrolne], and realistic forecasts based on bringing together what is desired with what is possible. Specific development intentions for the coming 5-year period will be carried out in the national socioeconomic plan. On the other hand, the government will present a report on the forecasts for the functioning of the economy and its opportunities up to 1995. Section programs are also being prepared reaching up to the end of this century.

Collective discussion of these documents should make it easier to reach social consciousness with a clear vision of the future. The program will give an ideological and theoretical foundation to the long-term economic plans. They will imbue development prospects with material details.

A matter of primary importance is to make a breakthrough in the area of scientific-technological progress and its radical acceleration. The party program should clearly point out the main directions and problems that we must solve in this area. Achieving new quality in the interrelation of science and industry with the whole of the economy and the widely understood practice is the issue here.

We have an army of bright and well-educated people. By taking care of their better and better working conditions and their deserved material and moral satisfaction, our nation and the working class are entitled to demand more from them. For at the final stage it will count to what extent we can use the most important of reserves, the one inherent in people, in their energy and will, in their knowledge and dilligence, in their intellectual potential and sense of innovation, and in their capability to work as a team.

We are facing an almost historic dilemma, with all its sharpness, of a conditional character of the pace of development.

The program should elucidate it in such a way that each participant in economic life understands that reaching the upper limit of capabilities depends on him too. To convince him to select a quicker, more ambitious way, capable of yielding a greater social effect, is the duty of the ideological front, our entire party, and of the entire system of social education.

Among the issues closely connected with the analysis of class and social-group interests, their objective situation and its subjective and frequently distorted perception, is social justice. This is an area of particular sensitivity among the working class. The fall in the living [standard] has increased this sensitivity even further.

In the complex reality of the transitory period there is no single straightforward formula for social justice which would explain everything. But the key matter for today and tomorrow is to reconcile socialism's egalitarian philosophy with the motivating action of just differentials, dependent on the real contribution of individual and team work. This is because without incentives, which will arouse productivity, efficiency and innovation, there will be no development appropriate to Poland's great needs. How should these incentives be consolidated? How should they be linked with the systemic principles of social justice? We will not come up with anything better than the principle: to each according to his work. But the question arises: Is it being sufficiently implemented?

We all know that violations occur in two directions, equally of rapacious enrichment and frequently of exploitation, and of standardized wages which make those who are better workers, in effect, pay for those who are worse. The first violation is the danger to class [grozny klasowo], the second acts mainly against efficiency. In consequence, anyway, it also acts against the material interests, social status, and the moral positions of the working class.

While working out the program many questions arise concerning the specific character of several of our solutions. It is known that [words indistinct]. Which of these specific solutions are the expression of influence of the objective conditions; and which are the consequence of subjective factors; how does the difference between some of our conditions and solutions help and encourage socialism; and how does it hamper, slow it down and drag it backwards? What, therefore, can be counted here as achievements and be the basis for satisfaction and pride; and what reflects delays and is the source of failure and weakness?

Recently, debates on our national characteristics have become fashionable. On the one hand there is a tendency to idealize them, to create myths. On the other hand there is condemnation and extreme pessimism. Neither uncritical delight nor woeful diatribes yield anything; the only way is through the class analysis of reality, and constant, stubborn efforts to bring it closer to socialist ideals. Professor Kazimierz Wyka put it correctly some time ago: Man is a social being in at least two ways -- he is a product of society and the past, but he also creates society and the future; he creates it, even changes and reshapes it.

The conference devoted to our party's program should at the same time be a source of new impetus for links of the ideological front. The party supports its theoreticians acting boldly, critically and creatively. Such an approach is a condition for overcoming a phenomenon which was adequately called by Miroslaw (?Karwacz) and Wlodzimierz (?Nierzanowski) in a bood entitled "Continuity and Change in the Party" as a tendency to treat the achievements of Marxist thought as a sort of historical reserve and glass case with museum exhibits.

Every scientific, even controversial, opinion based on Marxist-Leninist inspiration, with the good of Poland and the development of socialism in mind, should be listened to. It has a right to factual assessment, even though, due to its one-sidedness, it can only perform the function of an opinion, signalling problems and stimulating research. At the same time we shall defend the principles and fight delusive theories. Voluntarism is harmful not only in governing but also in scientific activity. Thus, we must develop and support Marxist scientific criticism and eliminate courteous assessments and reviews. Today, pure and applied sciences are regarded as means of production. One should also aim towards the situation when social sciences and arts would, to a greater and greater extent, create the reality.

As is known, the ideal will only become a material force when it is accepted by the masses and becomes part of the ideas circulating in society. This is the principal measure of the effectiveness of action of our theoreticians and their authentic party consciousness [partyjnosc]. The achievements of our social sciences, with all (?their) shortcomings, allow anyone who asks about the sense of this work, and its influence on the ways of living, to find in it a convincing answer which will encourage further investigations [sentence as heard]. Activists and party members should receive from the party's infrastructure an unfailing personal weapon, effective even in the sharpest of debates.

Much is being said recently, and rightly so, about pollution of the natural environment. If I may say so, protection of the ideological environment is of equal importance. In our times, human rights in particular have become a subject of great mystification and unprecedented manipulation. Our system creates the fundamental conditions and precepts for their development. We must widen them. Those who arrogantly wish to teach us lessons should look in the mirror. It is under their protection that our internal [as heard] class enemy acts in return for millions of dollars, distributed both in the framework of the secret services as well as by the noisily advertized funds. It is clear that the enemy has weakened because he needs this kind of transfusion. But we must have no illusions. He is prepared for a long march. Class warfare has historic dimensions and we must be faster, better, and more effective in it.

We want this document of ideological thought and evidence of our party's intellectual efficiency to become the program of the working class, the working people, and the public. It will live if it becomes the subject of a brisk and heated discussion. The program should be a creation of the entire party and should equally utilize the knowledge and experience of its scientific circles, as well as the broadly active and the basic -- primarily all workers' -- organizations. The vision contained within it will be especially addressed to the young generation. It will be they who will implement it. We want them to be critical of shortcomings and capable of innovative thought and bold actions to improve our still-imperfect reality. If they want to live appropriately up to their ambitions, the young must revolutionize and change the conditions they find. That is why the struggle for young people to accept the principles of scientific socialism as their own is at the same time a struggle for a better future for Poland. It possible to live with a false consciousness but to rebuild and improve the world with it is impossible.

Conference Ends

LD281613 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The second National Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference devoted to discussing the PZPR draft program has ended in Warsaw. One hundred twenty people took the floor in issue teams and at the plenary forum of the conference. Motions and remarks were entered into the protocol by 36 people.

Speaking at the end of the deliberations, Jozef Czyrek said that the Politburo would examine the conference conclusions and would adequately instruct the editorial team working on the PZPR program. Jozef Czyrek expressed his opinion that the second National Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference has completely fulfilled expectations.

Czyrek Sums Up Session

LD290054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Remarks by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee following the 28 November session of the Second National Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference in Warsaw; made to correspondent Piotr Krol -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Today, the Second National Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference ended at around 1400. I asked Comrade Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to sum up the 2-day deliberations.

[Czyrek] "During the 2 days, the conference concerned itself with only one subject: the draft party program which is to be presented at the 10th congress. The work took place both at plenary meetings, and also in teams. The main directions were set out by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in his speech, regarding the plenary discussion and discussion in eight teams, which corresponded to the main chapters of the party draft program. The discussion was very lively, involved, and creative. Over 140 comrades spoke, including all of our most distinguished scholars and social scientists, and many practicians. The conference was characterized by a great feeling of responsibility, due to the importance of the problems which were the subject of these deliberations, and namely the importance of the long-term party program. Such a program, defining the directions of Poland's development, is of interest to all citizens, all political forces, and stemming from this is this particular sense of responsibility for this program."

The Second National Party Conference seems to have opened up a wider discussion prior to the 10th PZPR Congress. Its achievements will have to be summed up and written down, but let us also look at how further work on the program will be conducted.

[Czyrek] "At the moment, work will be concentrated on considering all those conclusions and recommendations resulting both from the Central Committee first secretary's speech, the planning of further work, and from the discussion at the actual conference. These considerations and conclusions will be examined by the Politburo, which will pass on the appropriate recommendations to the editorial commission. The editorial commission will endeavor to include them in the draft program and after completing this work the draft program will be presented for the PZPR Central Committee's decision. After its decisions, it will be published and submitted for discussion by the whole party and society, a discussion which will last until the last day of the party congress, meaning until the day a decision is made on its acceptance."

JARUZELSKI BEGINS TOUR OF NORTH AFRICA

Issues Departure Statement

LD300830 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 29 -- Following is the text of a statement by PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, given to PAP on his departure for an official visit to Libya, Algeria and Tunisia:

I am leaving for official friendly visits to Libya, Algeria and Tunisia at the invitation of the leaders of these Arab countries -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President Chadli Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba.

Poland is linked with Libya, Algeria and Tunisia by friendly relations and long-time, mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields. This cooperation finds its expression also in the fact that in all of those countries work numerous groups of Polish experts, while students from those countries obtain knowledge in Poland.

I am convinced that the visits will be a good opportunity to recapitulate hitherto bilateral cooperation, especially in the spheres of politics, economics and culture, and will allow to chart the directions for its future development.

It will also be a good chance to exchange assessments and views on key international issues. Both Poland and the countries I will be visiting favour peaceful co-existence and constructive cooperation between states irrespective of their political and economic systems.

Libya, Algeria and Tunisia belong to the Non-aligned Movement, playing an important role in the Arab world and the African Continent, including the Maghreb region.

To the nations and leaders of the countries which I will be visiting, I will convey words of our respect and sincere friendship.

Departs Warsaw

LD300198 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] This morning, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, has left Warsaw for countries of North Africa where he will pay official visits to Libya, Algeria and Tunisia.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was seen off at Warsaw airport by representatives of the state authorities led by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Representatives of the embassies of the states which the chairman of the Council of State will visit were also present.

Arrives in Libya

LD301809 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 30 -- President of the Council of State, PUWP CC First Secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived here today for an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was greeted at the airport by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar la-Qadhdhafi.

The Polish delegation is composed: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary, head of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek; Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Secretary of the Council of State Zygmunt Surewiec; Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski; Minister, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski; Minister of Labour, Pay and Social Security Stanislaw Gebala; head of the Chancellery of the PUWP CC Secretariat Boguslaw Kolodziejczak; head of the Chancellery of the Council of State Jerzy Breitkopf; and Poland's Ambassador to Libya Wlodzimierz Sawczuk.

After the ceremony of welcome which included military honours and a 21-gun salute, the leaders of the two states made for Wojciech Jaruzelski's residence given at his disposal for the time of the visit. Later in the day, the two leaders started their first talks.

Issues Arrival Statement

LD302241 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 30 -- Upon his arrival, General Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a press statement which reads in part:

"Poland and the Libyan Jamahiriyah are linked by good, many-year traditions, friendship and comprehensive cooperation, developing on the basis of mutual understanding and full respect for both partners' sovereignty and interest. Convergent are our standpoints on imperialism, colonialism and racism. Common are our strivings for just, equal rights in international relations, for a lasting peace.

"Top-level contacts constitute a significant element in Polish-Libyan cooperation. Particularly memorable and fruitful was Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Poland in 1982."

"We are visiting the Jamahiriyah, a country close to Poland, a country with which we wish to further strengthen friendship and cooperation. Tens of thousands of Poles are linked with your nation by the brotherhood-in-work in the building of new Libya. We highly value your accomplishments. Revolutionary Libya has been transformed into a modern country, with developed industry and agriculture, with great social, cultural and scientific achievements," said the Polish leader's statement for the press.

"Poland supports the just struggle of the Arabs, including the Palestinian nation fighting for the right to self-determination and formation of its own state.

"Our country is a sincere friend and a solid, stable partner to the Jamahiriyah. I wish to convey the Polish nation's feelings of friendship and best greetings to the befriended Libyan nation, wishing further achievements on the road of development. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Further on Jaruzelski in Libya

For Tripoli domestic and Voice of Greater Arab Homeland reports on the visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, including reports on his talks with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his attendance at a banquet, see the North Africa section of the 2 December Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ENERGY MINISTER TERMS COAL USAGE 'UNCONTROLLED'

LD012002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Before the annual Polish miners' holiday, Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister for mining and energy, granted an interview to a PAP journalist. The journalist noted that the demand for coal is growing out of proportion with the production capabilities of mines. The minister stated that these tendencies dictate the necessity to undertake the building of new investment projects in the mining industry, despite economic difficulties. The tense balance between needs and capabilities constrains all energy and fuel consumers to their consistent, rational and economic use. This is the only realistic way to avert a deficit in this field and to avoid restrictions and disconnections of energy supplies. We are using coal in an uncontrolled way, the minister stated. This stems mainly from an irrational price structure and is the reason why it is not worth anybody's while to economize this fuel.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF U.S. ENVOY

AU291308 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1243 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1985 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received, on Friday, Roger Kirk, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to our country.

The ambassador stressed in the speech he delivered the good relations existing between Romania and the USA, and the wish of the American Government to expand them in the economy and other fields, to broaden cultural exchanges. He also praises Romania's view and appreciation of the problems of international significance, and shows interest in and regard for this country's position at the United Nations, the efforts it makes for the promotion of peace and the settlement of regional conflicts.

Receiving the credentials, the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, thanked for the wishes and sent in turn his best wishes to the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, as well as wishes of peace and prosperity to the friendly American people. President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech shows that the Romanian-U.S. summits have created increasingly favourable conditions for growing links between Romania and the USA, in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. It also emphasises the many opportunities that exist and can help closer political contacts on all levels, a well as broader and deeper economic, scientific and cultural relations to benefit the two peoples.

PUNGAN MEETS USSR FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

AU301818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 30/11/1985 -- The foreign trade minister of the USSR, B.I. Aristov, and the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, K.F. Katushev, met in Moscow with Vasile Pungan, Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister.

They analysed the stage and prospects of deepening and diversifying bilateral economic relations on multiple planes and covenanted measures for a more powerful growth of Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges.

DASCALESCU LEAVES 2 DEC FOR VISIT TO GDR

AU020957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0954 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 2/12/1985 -- The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, left on Monday morning for the German Democratic Republic for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman on the Council of Ministers.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH BULGARIA CELEBRATED

Bulgarian Embassy Holds Meeting

AU211658 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] On the 15th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania, the ambassador of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, Todor Stoychev, organized a friendly meeting at the Bulgarian Embassy on 19 November.

The meeting was attended by deputy section chiefs of the RCP Central Committee, leadership members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, and by generals and officers.

SCINTEIA Marks Anniversary

AU211952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Nov 85 p 5

[V. Oros article: "Fruitful and Many-sided Cooperation" dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the Second Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and Bulgaria, signed by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on 19 November 1970]

[Text] It has been 15 years today since the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- an event of deep significance in the evolution of relations of good-neighborliness and close cooperation between the two countries and people -- was signed.

As is well known, our party and state consistently promote a policy of continuously strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with the neighboring ones. Within this framework, the RCP and Socialist Romania assess highly the relations of many-sided cooperation with friendly Bulgaria. Living side-by-side as good neighbors for many centuries, and inspired by a joint struggle for national land social liberation, the Romanian and Bulgarian people are bound by strong feelings of friendship and solidarity. The brilliant traditions of common struggle waged against foreign domination to implement the centuries old ideals of liberty, independence, and progress are well known.

During the years of socialist construction, relations between our countries have been elevated to higher qualitative levels, based on the common system and ideology and the common target of building a new life.

The relations existing between our leading political forces, the RCP and the BCP, play a decisive role in continuously expanding Romanian-Bulgarian relations and, within this framework, the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the talks held and the understandings and decisions adopted at the highest level, created a broad and fruitful framework for developing cooperation in the most varied fields of activity. The frequent meetings and talks between the two party and state leaders held on Romanian and Bulgarian soil, have always been events of the greatest importance for continously developing Romanian-Bulgarian relations.

Characterizing the level of relations between our countries and people and the prospects of these relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We greatly value the high level of Romanian-Bulgarian relations and we think that we must continue to do everything possible to elevate the level of these relations so that they assert themselves, from every point of view, as an example of relations between socialist, neighboring, and friendly countries. We believe that this is in keeping with the interests of developing socialist construction in our countries and the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world."

In turn, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "When we talk about the rapid development of our cooperation, we can justifiably highlight the important role of the summit meetings. During the past 20 years, these meetings have proved to be a very useful practice. These meetings are particularly characterized by mutual understanding and a constructive way of approaching and examining all issues of joint interest, and by the common tendency to formulate new guidelines and orientations and to find new ways to further expand and enrich Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation."

Economic cooperation and the exchange of material assets -- which has doubled with every passing 5-year plan period -- are developing fruitfully. On the other hand, cooperation and production sharing are developing continuously and are materialized in jointly building industrial objectives of great importance for both countries. In accordance with the long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation, it was decided that further steps will be taken to more broadly expand the framework of this cooperation and to promote new, superior ways of capitalizing on the potentials of the two countries' national economies. It is imperative to make decisions on increasing cooperation in various top industrial sectors, such as machine building, electronic engineering, electrotechnics, metallurgy, chemistry, and agriculture.

At the same time, cooperation in scientific and cultural, artistic, and educational fields is being expanded; the exchange of experience in building the new system is increasing; and all this enriches Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and makes a contribution to a better familiarization with each other and to strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

At the same time, Romania and Bulgaria fruitfully cooperate in the international arena to lessen tension in interstate relations, to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to proceed to effective disarmament measures, to defend the fundamental right of people to peace and a free and dignified existence, and to turn the Balkans into a zone of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

The 15th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and Bulgaria is an opportunity for the Romanian people to reassert their feelings of warm friendship for the Bulgarian people and to express the belief that relations of cooperation between our countries and people will further expand and deepen, for mutual interest and the cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world.

COLLABORATION COMMISSION SESSION HELD WITH ITALY

AU281416 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/11/1985 -- The eleventh session of the joint Romanian-Italian Government Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration, which began in Bucharest, on November 28, examines new ways and actions to contribute to the further development of bilateral economic collaboration, to the increase and diversification of trade exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

The two countries' delegations are led by Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Bruno Corti, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

Session Ends; Protocol Signed

AU291938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1985 -- The proceedings of the eleventh session of the joint Romanian-Italian Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Friday, November 29.

During the talks, the Romanian-Italian ties were shown to follow a positive course. The two delegations expressed the wish to work for the further deepening of bilateral cooperation in areas of mutual interest, for the expansion and diversification of commodity exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

The co-chairmen of the commission, Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, and Bruno Corti, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy, signed the protocol of the session which envisages new actions and measures conducive to the expansion of Romanian-Italian collaboration both bilaterally and on third markets.

The chairman for Italy of the joint commission was received on November 29 by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. During the interview, aspects were approached of the development of economic links between the two countries, as well as questions related to the international political situation.

The Italian guest also had interviews with Petre Gigea, minister of finance, and Alexandru Rosu, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

KLEVEN, NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION VISIT 23-30 NOV

Greeted by Emil Bobu

AU241506 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2026 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/11/1985 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Norway, led by Hans Kleven, party chairman, arrived in Bucharest on Saturday evening, for a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were greeted by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Talks Held With Ceausescu

AU291937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/11/1985 -- On Friday, November 29, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu met with Hans Kleven, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, who leads a party delegation on a visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial and friendly, information was exchanged on the two parties' current activity and concerns, as well as opinions on the growth of the ties between the RCP and the CP of Norway, on the latest developments in the world political life, in the international communist and working-class movement.

Satisfaction was expressed for the fine ties of friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties, underlain by the principles of full equality of rights, mutual confidence and esteem, the observance of each party's right to work out its revolutionary strategy and tactics independently, without any outside interference. Furthermore, stress was laid on the determination further to work for the development of those relations, the expansion of contacts and exchanges of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

The exchange of opinions on current international questions highlighted the concern over the mounting tension in the world, as a result of the arms race, of the nuclear one first of all, of the many existing conflicts and states of tension, of the world economic crisis. It was shown that under those circumstances, now more than ever before should all states, whatever their size or social system, rally their efforts for a more active cooperation aimed at halting the dangerous course of events towards a nuclear catastrophe, achieving disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, understanding, cooperation and peace worldwide.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the recent Soviet-American summit in Geneva, which concluded with a series of positive results, with understandings on various bilateral questions, with the prospect of furthering negotiations on nuclear weapons and outer space militarization.

Underscoring that the fundamental problems were still unsolved, they pointed to the need for intensified disarmament and peace efforts, for safeguarding individuals' and nations' foremost right to life, to free and dignified existence.

The interchange of views brought to the fore the significance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Communist and workers parties, of boosting collaboration between Communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, between all democratic and progressive forces in the fight for peace, detente and development, for the building of a new world economic order.

Delegation Concludes Visit

AU301423 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1347 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/11/1985 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Norway, headed by Hans Kleven, chairman of the party, concluded their Romanian visit leaving Bucharest on November 30.

The guests were seen off by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BIRLEA MEETS POLISH OFFICIALS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU020904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0813 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/12/1985 -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Commission of Romania, who together with his Polish counterpart Manfred Gorywoda signed a protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of Romania and Poland over 1986-1990.

In the spirit of the Bucharest summit talks the protocol stipulates the expansion of exchanges, cooperation and specialization of production between the two countries.

PREVIEW OF UPCOMING ECONOMIC SUMMIT WITH U.S.

LD011318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1046 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 1 (TANJUG) -- Joint investments, production cooperation, and other forms of long-term ties offer the best prospects for the promotion of Yugoslav-U.S. economic relations, Yugoslav economy representatives assess on the eve of the 12th annual session of the Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council, opening in New York on December 3.

From January 1 this year through the end of October, Yugoslav exports to the U.S. fell 0.2 percent compared to the same period last year, and stood at 354.8 million dollars.

In the same period, Yugoslav imports from the U.S. rose 23 percent, reaching 587 million dollars in value.

Yugoslav products have of late come under the blow of U.S. protectionist measures, although their participation in the overall U.S. imports is totally insignificant.

An upturn in Yugoslav-U.S. economic cooperation should be helped by the successful start the Yugoslav compact automobile "Yugo" has made on the U.S. market.

The Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council is expected to uphold a Yugoslav proposal for expanding the list of Yugoslav goods enjoying preferences in the U.S. under the general U.S. trade preferences scheme.

Higher Yugoslav exports to the U.S., as Yugoslav economy representatives stress, are a prerequisite of higher Yugoslav equipment and technology purchases from partners in the United States.

VLAJKOVIC INTERVIEW MARKS REPUBLIC HOLIDAY

LD271622 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's lasting and fundamental commitment is to consistently implement the policy of independence, nonalignment, openness and peaceful, equality-based cooperation with the world.

"This also represents the irreplaceable basis of Yugoslavia's future activity at the international level", President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic said in an interview with the Zagreb daily VJESNIK on the occasion of Republic Day, the national holiday of Yugoslavia celebrated on November 29th.

Recalling Yugoslavia's and President Tito's role in and contribution to the foundation of the Movement of Nonalignment, Vlajkovic said that "one of the essential components of Yugoslavia's international activity remains the enhancement of the activity of the Movement of Nonalignment on the basis of its authentic principles, so that it could constantly re-assert itself as an independence, global and non-bloc factor, and an important force in world trends".

Vlajkovic's interview to VJESNIK is published in the November 28 issue.

Replying to a question about the continuity of Yugoslavia's postwar development, Vlajkovic said that it took place in several stages between which there was no sharp distinction as each was a further step in "the liberation of labour and man and the implementation of equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia".

This development, said Vlajkovic, was not free from "setbacks, dilemmas and challenges, and even resistance on the part of conservative consciousness. We experienced strong outside pressures, but never departed our path of building the political system of socialist self-management and Yugoslavia as a federal community of equal nations and nationalities".

One of the questions addressed to Vlajkovic related to the very topical discussions at home on the political system and, in this context, the criticisms of "polycentric statism" manifested in the pronounced autonomy of the six Yugoslav republics and two autonomous provinces.

"The practices of polycentric statism cannot be solved by returning to any form of federal statism. The roots of statism at all levels can only be cut by the genuine strengthening of the constitutional position and influence of workers", said the Yugoslav State Presidency president.

The problem is not in the board national freedom and autonomy, as some would have it, but in the fact that the working class and associated labour do not in sufficient measure play the role in society they have under our constitution and political system, Vlajkovic said.

Therefore, the main contradiction is between self-management on the one hand, and statism and all forms of social power which has been alienated from workers at all levels (communes, republics, provinces or the federation) on the other, he said.

Consequently, solutions should not be sought in the redistribution of power over associated labour to the benefit of one or another center of alienated power. We must do what we have repeatedly said we should do -- enable workers to be masters of the results of their labour, income and social reproduction.

Vlajkovic spoke also of the wide-spread manifestations of nationalism in multinational Yugoslavia and of "polycentric" statism as one of the chief causes of the revival and escalation of nationalism. He said the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) should direct its main line of action in developing inter-nationality relations toward the further affirmation and advance of selfmanagement. This would also be the right response to the advocates of nationalistic and anti-selfmanagement ideologies, he added.

"An open ideo-political struggle must be waged against the most extremist of these theses, he said, adding that brotherhood and unity is the condition for Yugoslavia's existence as a socialist, nonaligned, selfmanagement community of equal nations and nationalities."

Replying to a question on the situation in the Yugoslav economy and in socio-economic relations, Vlajkovic described it as "very serious." He said the point was no longer in evaluating the situation, but in mobilizing all social forces in the country to take action and change the situation for the better.

Our entire past, during which we several times faced similar difficulties, surmounted them and moved onward, proves that we can come out of this crisis, emphasized the Yugoslav Presidency president in his interview with VJESNIK.

PRESIDENCY GIVES RECEPTION FOR REPUBLIC DAY

AU281758 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The SFRY presidency gave a festive reception in the palace of the Federation for Republic day. The national anthem was played, and then members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of sociopolitical organizations and organs of the federation, and the delegations of the republics, the provinces, and the Yugoslav People's Army congratulated, on the holiday, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY presidency, and members of the presidency.

The reception was attended by the winners of the AVNOJ awards, of the May Day awards, best agricultural producers, and distinguished scientific and cultural workers.

BORBA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH TIRANA

AU282057 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 85 p 2

[Vladimir Matovic commentary: "Agreement in Tirana"]

[Text] The development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations was given a new strong stimulus: the just concluded trade agreement, lasting until the end of this decade, about further increase in trade with the country to whom we are the main foreign trade partner, is good news from Tirana. It is even better considering that the two countries' representatives, apart from talking about improving economic relations, talked about improving cooperation in other spheres.

The recent world press attention given not only to Yugoslav-Albanian economic relations, but to relations in general has become more and more noticeable. This more and more obvious expression of interest by the international public and international factors for the relations between the two countries, as well as for the further development of our neighbors, is motivated, as is also easily noticeable, by very different motives and interests.

The sources for these interests and motivations are well known. The long and common history of the countries and peoples in these Balkan parts which are European and world crossroads, and in particular the history of the Albanian and our own peoples, is very educational. One of history's most convincing morals surely must be this: cooperation has always been the most reliable bridge for mutual understanding and strengthening of one's own development, the safest defense against involving other, particularly big foreign powers, as well as the defense against their "friendly or brotherly help."

Today, in times of serious world crises when the most developed and the most powerful countries regard understanding and finding of solutions through talks imperative, it is almost unncessary to show how very useful dialogues and agreements are, and how vitally important they are for smaller nations and for developing countries.

Yugoslav-Albanian relations and cooperation have a long history and tradition, ups and downs. The closeness came into particular prominence during our peoples' national liberational struggle, in joint battles and through joint loss of life and suffering, and later through joint victories. Unselfish help that Yugoslav people gave to Albanian people in the first days of the reconstruction of their country following the war, and in the socialist building of their country is an indelible fact of history and an invaluable asset for future cooperation with their close neighbor.

Yugoslavia has consistently built its vision of good neighborliness on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and mutual benefit in the development of cooperation. The principles of the right to one's own road to development and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries have been particularly observed. This consistent policy, which has been historically proven, particularly in our relations with big powers, is the invariable constant in Yugoslav foreign policy which is the same in our cooperation with all countries, and which is recognized by the UN Charter on world cooperation and by the Helsinki document on European cooperation.

If this principle of noninterference in internal affairs of other countries is consistently respected, and if we acknowledge that differences in ideological concepts and positions are natural and that they need not represent an insurmountable obstacle in the development of a more comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, then it is easy to assume that Yugoslav-Albanian relations currently do not have insoluble problems for making new contacts, expanding cooperation, and for good-neighborly relations which would be of a lasting value not only in political proclamations but also in everyday life.

Based on these principles, the agreement about further economic cooperation between the two neighboring countries will surely contribute toward better and more direct acquaintance and toward an easier way of finding mutually beneficial solutions. The agreement will contribute toward our relations without any intermediaries, without foreign interference and comments, without outside speculations, and even without outside speculation with evil intentions. The indicator on the scale measuring Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation has moved toward the right and good direction, toward cooperation. This is why the responsibility for making further steps and for the whole development of the relations of the two countries is increasing and is mutual.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR RECRUITS CUT TO 12 MONTHS

LD280010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2217 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 27 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia today adopted a law on military service, which reduces service in the Armed Forces from 15 to 12 months. Under the new law, recruits living abroad may report for military service after the expiry of the calender year in which they become 27 years of age if there are reasons for that such as education, medical treatment, employment or urgent family business. Permission extending the stay of recruits in foreign countries will be issued by Yugoslav competent diplomatic missions abroad with the prior consent of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence.